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with Book of Directions and twenty different Remedies. in large tas, morocco case, \$5; do. in plain case, \$4; family case of fiteen bases and book. \$2. fifteen boxes and book. \$42.

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Our heautini Meth es have secured the enqualified commenda-tion of all who have seen or used them. They RESIST THE AC-TION OF OILS AND ACTION, which deface ordinary Marbies, and withstands higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having these in use. MARRITIZED SLATE-STONE MANTLES, have been used in Europe, and highly approved, for the last namely years, while in this country they have been used for more than the Parts.

the fee years.
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Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by Fusing Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by Fusing Minnead Colons, with powerful heat. These colors by the use of chemical agents are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.

These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 21 per cent on the cost of the atticke, payable in advance.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1859.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for The TRIBUNE should in all cases addressed to Horace Greeley & Co.

JOHN H. TYSOE, New-Brunswick, N. J., has THE TRIBUPE

To Advertisers.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who tave Wares, inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as The Warkly Tribura. It has a larger circulation than any other necespaper in the world, circulating largely among Farmers, Merobants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price &l per line each Insertion

Mails for Europe, by the steamer Europa from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office at land 5 p. m. this day.

The united Democracy of the State of New-York, united by indissoluble bonds at Albany on Wednesday, cannot live together in peace and harmony. In the effort to select delegates from the several wards of Oswego to the City Convention, by which the delegates to the State Convention are to be chosen, and signs of incompatibility of temperament were apparent. Two sets were

Gov. Isham G. Harris (Dem) of Tennessee is, according to the latest accounts, reelected by majority of 8,000. In the IXth District the Opposition have surely chosen EMERSON ETHERIDGE to Congress. If they have also elected their candidate in the 1st District, which is probable, they will have seven out of ten Representatives-a gain of four. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic by small majorities.

We have nothing further from Kentucky, North Carolina or Texas.

SUCCESS ATTAINABLE. his election in 1856 to divisions among his oppopents in the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana. If, in that struggle, the same elements in those States had cooperated to prevent bis success, which, one year afterward, cordially united in Congress to defeat the leading measure of his Administration; or, if the same class of politicians in these States had combined against him in 1856, who heartily joined last Fall in returning to the next House of Representatives members hostile to the entire policy which guides his councils, the country would not now witness the humilisting spectacle of an old man, who prided himself upon his high personal character, reaching, by a regularly ascending gradation of official honors, the first place in the Government, and there exhibiting such imbecility for good, and such potency for evil, such faithlessness to friends and such corruption generally, that he has fallen into disgrace with his own party and sunk below the contempt of all

Now, is it not clear that, if the persons we have named in those three States are to be divided in 1860, as they were in 1866, the result of the next Presidential contest will be but a repetition of the last? Nay, more: is it not becoming apparent that the cooperation of the same elements in two of the other Northern States, and those among the largest, may be necessary to prevent their falling

into the hands of the common enemy? However much Republicans may deplore these facts, there they stand, as truthful as the multiplication table, which, proverbially does not lie. Instead of foolishly ignoring their existence, or cravenly averting the eye from them, true wisdom and courage will look them straight in the face, scan their features, survey their surroundings, and see what can be done to turn or scale the obstacle

which they interpose to success. There is but one way out of the difficulty created by these facts. And that is the way that common sense points out, straightforward, clear, and honorable, and which is, moreover, the high road to victory. It is simply to combine such of the Opposition in the States we have named as agree sub stantially on the main issues in the pending canvass, and drive from the places they disgrace the party now in power. Let those opponents of the present Administration who concur in opinion upon the great questions now at issue act together in the coming contest as cordially as they did in the last House in resisting the Lecompton juggle, and in the recent election in returning members to the next Congress, and a glorious victory is the inevit-

able result. In thus acting, Republicans are not sacrificing their principles. They are conserving them. They are not lewering their standard. They are elevating it in triumph. They are not defeating the ob-

the only means by which they can atrain them. If to reach this Omega of their hopes, it be necessary to dampen the aspirations of this leader, or postpose the claims of that champion of their cause, though they may regret the escrifice, duty demance that it be made.

WHAT NEXT?

When a California steamer comes in with a million or two of gold, the fact is duly chronicled, and we congratulate ourselves on the good show the pext bank statement will make in consequence. When a similar shipment is known to be coming from Panama, the telegraph flashes the news to our impatient business centers. When coin arrives from England or Cuba, it is heralded as a good thing, and there is a general rejoicing over even an insignificant remistance. When a California steamer goes to the bottom with two milions on board, great houses step payment, and if the times happen to be ticklish, the latent paric begins to show itself. All this goes to prove that people think that the importation of gold is a sign of good times, and that, so lorg as it continues to come in. so long the good times will last. No doubt the people are right. It was certainly so in this country curing the Irich famine, when gold flowed in as cur corn-meal and other provisions flowed out in such large quantities. That calamity in Ireland, with the cotemporaneous short crops in Europe, caused us to export in 1847 and 1848, some \$24,000,000 of animal products, and \$82,000,000 of vegetable food, while the woole expirt of these two staples from 1843 to 1850 was only \$242,564,062, or an average of \$30,320,508, the two years first named averaging \$53 000,000 each. This unexampled foreign demand for home-grown food brought an importation of gold suca as we had never seen, and its possession made us prosperous. Flour, grain, pork, tobacco, and everytoing we had to sell, went up to a price that made the farmers rich. There was, moreover, a succession of bountiful crops, and a great extension of agriculture. In 1840 our crops of wheat, rye, barley, corn and oats were estimated at 615,522 000 bustels, while in 1847 they had swollen to 867,826,000, or an increase of 252,304,000 bushels. On the heels of this great prosperity, came the discovery of gold in Cabfornia, and in five years thereafter that region had added \$200,000,000 to the coin of the world. This discovery immediately produced a demand for labor such as the world had never before witnessed; and all kinds of business flourished.

It is therefore gold which gives to nations and to individuals the great impulse to prosperity. If these results were assured to us while gold was flowing into the country, what is to be the consequence when all the gold is flowing out? If the former produced a prosperous trade, the latter must produce a disastrous one. Since the influx of 1848, the gold has been steadily leaving us, in payment for the vast amount of our imports. It has been going out the present year at a rate never before equaled, while foreign goods are poured in upon us in like propor tion. A box of doubloons from Cuba figures ex ultingly in the money columns of the newspapers. while the millionaire cargo of a foreign steamer attracts no attention. The first is accidental, the other is periodical and intentional. The total imports of the year ending June 30, 1858, were \$243,239,000, not counting specie. In the year ending June 30, 1859, they were \$340,-000.000, specie not included, an incresse of \$97,000,000 During the first period we exported \$52,633,000 of specie; during the last, \$68,000,000; while the import of specie was near \$10,000 000 less in the latter year than in the former, making our stock on hand \$26,337,000 less than a year ago. From this port alone, in the first seven months of 1859, the exports of bullion have been \$26,000,000 heavier than during the same period in the previous year, the whole amount being \$42,249,000; while all the exports from the same great emporium were only \$80,000,000. The imports of merchandise at the same port, for the same period, exceeded those of last year by \$40,000,000! Foreign fabrics worth millions are landed here weekly-the countries whence they come are gorged with stocks and bonds of our worth railroads-which so little want to increas their investments that those they hold would be returned on us for sale if any parties here were green enough to purchase them-and so no more can be used as remittances; our grain and flour are a greater drug abroad than here, thus leaving the great gap between what we take and what we give to be filled by the coin which we ship. The life blood of the whole business fabric, of banks and trade, of Eastern thrift and Western enterprise, is running out at every pore. How long these interests can support the drain remains to be proved. Already the banks have snuffed danger ahead, and shut down their gates. Money may be quoted at five per cent on call, but there are daily struggles to procure it on good security at two per cent a month; for all the sufferings of the great army of borrowers do not meet the public eye. If such causes produce such effects-if the drain of specie alarms one class while it embarrasses all others-and if no hand be raised in the right quarter to reme ly the evil, a new explosion would seem to be somewhere in the dis-

Cotton, be it said with deference, is a good thing; but it has never yet saved this country, nor will it ever perform that interesting operation. On the contrary, there are honest folk who regard it, with its political collaterals, as a great national curse. Cotton may call in specie to its aid, and the twain combined will not enable us to import \$400 000,000 of foreign goods without breaking. We must fall back on breadstuffs, not only in the grain, but manufactured into flour and pork. But what portion of Europe is now in want of more than its own crops? and where are our farmers to find a remunerative market! Not at home, because we have shut up the mines and furnaces and factories which made a market for our food, and prefer buying it from abroad in the shape of fabrics and wares which once made those establishments so many hives of industrious consumers. While closing them up, we have stopped the building of others Everything we eat, drink and wear is the product of foreign labor. When Britain held us in colonial bondage, it forbade us to manufacture a hob-nail or a hat. It enforces the same dominion now, and in doing so receives aid and comfort from our own people. For years past, the growers of wheat have aided the growers of cotton in establishing a single foreign market, to the destruction of a hundred at home. The farmers, in many States borne down by a load of debt, now find themselves face to face with the monster of Free Trade. Verily they have their reward. Debt was comfortable with wheat at \$1 50, but it is utter ruin with wheat at 60 cents. Old debts cannot be paid, new ones cannot be contracted, homesteads must be given up, and debt and family become outlawed together.

The policy of the farming interest has been to

ised all Europe for a market, but in grasping after the social ban. They were scouled by political the shadow there, it has lest the substance at nome. This is no new operation. Flour fed 50 per 20 cents a bushel. The glut and the fall are cotemporaneous row. The same policy forces us to prives us of a market for our own. It persists in keeping the consumer and producer apart, instead of bringing them together, and in place of building up a thousand markets at home, is studying to have but a single one in Europe. This solitary dependence is now cut off, the peace proving as faliacious as the war, while speculation quits the field, disheartened by its losses. Gold instead of wheat is called for to adjust our huge commercial balances; the National Treasury staggers on only by staying off its debts: a feeling of despondency is rapidly extending, and each one must answer for himself the significant question-What pert ?

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

On the first of August, 1834, Great Britain gave partial freedom to 800,000 slaves in her West India Colonies, subjecting them temporarily to a system of apprenticeship. On the first of August, 1538, she abolished that system, and gave unrestricted liberty to those apprentices.

Many of the free colored people of this country have been accustomed to celebrate the acuiversary of these events, some of the most intelligent and virtuous of our white citizens joining in these festivities. This anniversary seems to have been more generally observed this year than for some time before. This fact has evoked much criticism from the press. Our cotemporaries have commented, with more or less elaboration, upon the condition and prospects of the British islands, and the effects of emancipation upon their agricultural and commercial prosperity.

We have read many of these criticisms and commentaries. Feeble as was our faith in the ability of the majority of the American press to discuss this subject intelligently, we confess to our surprise at the ignorance that prevails in regard to it. Hardly one journal in ten that has spoken upon it but declares that the West Indies are "ruined," and that the experiment of emancipation is " a failure." Some regard this result regretfully, some gleefully, while others, and particularly Democratic newspapers, make it the occasion for singing peans to perpetual Slavery, or uttering objurgations sgainst "the Black Republicans" who would whelm the Southern States in calamities like those which have engulphed the British islands.

We do not now propose to examine the politicoeconomical phases of this question. If we should, it would be easy to show that by far the larger share of the financial reverses that succeeded the radical and unprecedented social changes of 1834 and 1838 sprang not from the conduct of the freed men, but from the stupidity and perversity of the proprietary body; that much of the decrease in two or three agricultural staples is due to the fact that large numbers of the negroes, regarding field Isbor as a type of servitude, have abandoned it for other less laborious, and to them less degrading callings; while others have purchased small properties of their own, on which they do not pretend to cultivate the great staples, and still others have become mechanics and traders; that the great drawback upon West India production has been a scarcity of agricultural laborers, arising from the causes just mentioned; that, by a system of immigration now going on, this want is now supplied; that already a marked change is spreading over the face of the islands, and the old staples, like sugar, are steadily rising from depression toward the highest point reached under the ancient régime; and that in many respects the islands were never so

prosperous as at this hour. It is not, however, of mere material and financial matters that we are now to speak; but our purpose is to remind our readers of the precise kind of "ruin" which croakers and cravens, when Parliament was discussing the question of abolition, predicted would smite the islands; to note in ment would prove "a failure;" and to see how these prophecies have been fulfilled. Though ready on fit occasion to silence by unanswerable facts toe present politico-economical clamors of the advocates of perpetual Slavery, we will not allow them to change the issues they themselves tendered to the friends of Freedom at the outset of this controversy, until judgment is entered against one or the other of the parties on that branch of the case.

Those who heard and read cotemporaneously, or will now peruse, the prolific productions of the press, the platform, and the pulpit, on this theme, both in the United States and Great Britain, twenty-five years and more ago, will observe that the "ruin" which they predicted would promptly follow abolition in the West Indies was mainly of four specific kinds, namely:

I. Assassination. Immediately on the passage of the Abolition act the negroes were to rise on masse and slay the whites. "Cut their masters' "throats," was the usual phrase. Nearly everybody either believed in this bloody bugbear, or pre-

II. Crime. Hawkins, Blackstone, Archbold. Russell, the Newgate Calendar, and the City Hall Recorder were ransacked for materials to furnish a catalogue of the offenses that would abound throughout the islands so soon as the negroes were turned loose" to prey on society.

III. Pauperism. Scarcely anybody seemed to doubt that when the negroes ceased to have masters to provide for them, they would be "unable to take care of themselves," and would speedily sink into squalor and starvation. IV. Barbarism. It was asserted that the freed-

men, stolld in intellect, and brutal in instinct, would gradually relapse into semi-barbarism, and that, ere a quarter of a century had passed away society in the islands would descend in the scale of civilization almost to the level of the heathenish tribes in the interior of Africa.

Five and twenty years ago, in all nooks and corners of the land, from the St. John to the Sabine. these grim pictures, painted in all imaginable hues, and by limners of every grade of capacity were hung up to fright the country from its propriety. These gloomy predictions were elaborated by orators, and editors, in every form of speech, and phrase; were the common currency of Northern merchants, who had wares to sell to Southern customers; were the small change of unreasoning or unscrupulous demagogues, who had votes to purchase of the multitude: fell in weeful warnings from the wailing lips of white-livered divines; and were belched out, with a running chorus of curses, and brickbats, by the drunken denizens of stews, and dramshops.

Those who ventured to combat these absurdities and crudities, were denounced as either simpletons, jects for which they organized, but are adopting destroy the manufacturing interest. It was prom- fanatics, or incendiaries. They were placed under

leaders. They were excount unicated from churches. They were expelled from colleges. In thousands of cent in 1818, because the peace had deluged cases their peaceable assembleges were dispersed us with foreign goods, and wheat in Ohio sunk to by mobs. Their persons were fasulted and assculted. The dwellings of not a few were sacked or fixed. Many of their printing presses were consume foreign cloth and iron, though knowing broken in pieces or thrown bod ly into rivers. that they represent so much foreign food, and de- Some suffered imprisonment, banishment, and even death itself for opinion's sake. In that good time coming when American Slavery shall have passed away, our sons will read the record of these events with the same mingled incredulity and smezement with which we now peruse the history of the Witzheraft delusions and hangings, and the Popish persecutions and rosstings of our fathers. What is the response of the British Islands to

these woful predictions of five and twenty years

ago? Not one drop of bleed, not one riot, not one disturbance, not one breach of the peace, has resuited from the enfranchisement of these eight hundred thousand bondmen-not one! The large bodies of troops that used to be kept constantly in the islands in the days of Slavery, ready to suppress anticipated insurrections, have not been seen in the Caribbean Archipelago for twenty years. Crimes of all grades have been steadily diminishing since the day on which the great boon was bestowed upon their population. Never were the physical wants of the negroes so well supplied as now. And it turns out to be the planters, rather than their sintes, who are "unable to take care of them-" selves!" Since the latter ceased to be chattels, they have cultivated their manhood-the adults advancing in knowledge, the children flocking to the schools, and both old and young crowding the churches and chapels. In a word, the mass of society is nearly as intelligent, and quite as virtuous, as the body of the whites in some of the States of the American Union.

Such is the counterfeit presentment of the predictions of 1834, and of the reslittes of 1859. Prophets and prognosticators of evil. North and South, now and then! Allow us to take judgment against you on the four points we have conmerated, and we will then be ready to discuss with you the question whether the chief end of man is to manufacture sugar, and distill rum.

THE SEWERAGE OF LONDON. We are not aware that any one has ever dis-

tinetly contradicted Mr. Cowper's assertion, that "God made the country, and man made the town." And yet it is only true in the secondary sense in which all the appliances, instruments, and consequences of Civilization are the work of Man rather than of God. We do not know much about the condition of Man before the Fall, or to what extent he was what we should call a civilized creature at that time. But after the compound fracture he underwent in consequence of that accident, which we all feel in our bones unto this day, he certainly went limping about in a very awaward kind of way, until he began to feel after and find those reliefs, comforts, and conveniences of mind and body which we call Civilization. But, as God gave bim the faculties of body and mind necessary for the accomplishment of this end, he may as well bave the credit of some share in the end also. Great cities were among the earliest fruits of human civilization, and they will probably be among the latest. They are artificial conglomerations, it is true, but so are the men artificial who builded and inhabit them. Civilized man is a highly artificial animal, but he is longer-lived, more bealthy, and more happy than when he ran wild in woods like a noble savage as he was. This result comes of his understanding better the

natural and physical laws of his being, and adapting his babits and daily life according to them more or less perfectly. So the artificial creatures which he has created, called cities, are truly fair and wholesome in proportion as be invests them with the beauty of obedience to the divine laws. He has to compensate for the sacrifice of certain of the advantages of a rural life by such counteractions and contrivances as he can devise to supply their place. Purity of air, abundance and sweetness of water, and careful elimination of the waste and it respects they then alleged that the experirapidity in great cities, are the main necessities which he must manage to compass to guard against the material mischiefs attendant on great collect ons of human beings. A well-regulated city, indeed, should be like a healthy individual. A wisely devised system of veins should convey the vital fluid to every part of it, parks and squares and broad streets should act as its lungs and air-vessels, and a secret concatenation of tubes and drains should silently convey whatever is noisome and barmful beyond its domain. The ancients understood this part of civilization better than the moderns, at least until very recent times. The Clouca Maxima, built by Appius Claudius, the Decemvir of ill repute,

"Whose vulture eye pursued the trip of those small glaneing of Virginia, yet stands one of the most Cyclopean remains of ancient Rome, and, used to this day, is one at least of the vast aqueducts whose ruins yet testify to her genuine greatness. London, the Rome of modern Europe, is at last

driven, in order to save her life, to contemplate a work analogous in magnitude to those of the old mistress of the world. The proper drainage of so immense a city is obviously a task of commensurate difficulty. London has justly boasted of being the best-drained city in the world, and pointed to her two thousand miles of subterranean passages, through which the sewage of two millions of inhabitants flowed to the sea, as a prouder wonder than the labyrinth of Crete. But, unhappily, its way to the sea lay through the Silent Highway, the Silver Thames of the poets, over which the commerce of the world came to do her homage as its Queen, and the affluence of these fetid streams has changed it into a nuisance of the most fearful nature. This evil has been growing for centuries. Two hundred years ago, Milton, who used to live in one of the garden-houses which then existed in London for simple citizens, speaks of it as a place

"Where houses thick and sewers anney the air," and a century ago the River Fleet which used to be one of the sparkling and cancing confluents of the Thames had been degraded into the Fleet Ditch, an open sewer of the most filthy kind. In one of the most disgusting passages of the Dunciad the heroes repair for their contest in swimming

"To where Fleet Dirch, with disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thumes: Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thimes; The king of dykes! than whom no sluice of mud With deeper sable blots the silver flood."

It has been long since a covered sewer, but has continued to pay its tribute to Father Thames to this day, with a hundred other stygian streams, until the royal river has become a mera open sewer of the worst kind itself. This evil has been greatly increased by the very

perfection to which the drainage of the city has been carried of late years. Within ten years, seven or eight hundred miles of drains have been employed as slavers. The case of the ship At-

built to remove the mischief of private cors peak, Stlached to almost every house, and which had grown into a nuisance of the most flagrant character. But this accuracy of cleanliness for each house only aggravated the horrors of the river. which was made the receptacle of the contents of these abolished ab minations. The stench has beceme so dreadful as to make an epidemic almost inevitable at no distant day, if some remedy cannot be applied. As a pallrative, no less than 110 tuns of lime and 12 tuns of chloride of lime are put into the river daily, at a cost of £1,500 a week, which smount, it is calculated, must be doubled next year, and so on until the evil is met. Fortunstely for the city, the Houses of Parliament stand on the banks of the Thames, so that the Lords and Commone have the full benefit of the rising funes. The windows of the chambers of these illustrious bodies, we have been assured, are been with cotton cloth, saturated with a solution of chloride of lime, to mitigate their sufferings. Sydney Smith said once bat railway traveling in England would never be safe until a Bishop had been barned-which coadition was nearly fulfilled in the case of Dr. Philpotts of Exeter. So the suffocation of both Houses of Parliament is like at last to produce the remedy of this frightful mischief before many years are

The great difficulty has been to decide on the

most feasible method of doing the work, the necessity of which was denied by nobody. At length the plan of Mr. Bazalgette, the Chief Engineer of the Board of Works, has been adopted, and is already in progress. It is on a scale adequate to to the Augesn labor undertaken. It consists of three gigantic main tunnels, at different levels, which intercept the existing sewers at right angles. thus receiving all their contents formerly emptied into the river, and conveying them parallel with the banks of the river about eight miles to Barking, where an immense reservoir is to be prepared to receive them. This reservoir is to be a mile and a helf long, by about 100 feet wide and 21 feet deep, capable of containing no less than 7,000,000 cubic feet, or double the average of eight hours' accumulation of sewage. The object of the narrowness of the reservoir, compared with its length, is to admit of its being bricked over with arches, and covered with earth, so as to prevent the escape of foul gases. During the time the sewage is in this reservoir it is to be deodorized, and experiments are now going on to ascertain the best method of doing this. At high tide the contents of the reservoir will be emptied into the river by immense outfall pipes extending to the middle and bottom of its bed, sixty feet below the surface. It is believed that with these precautions, the sewage, after deoderization, being poured isto so vast a body of water, at so great a depth, will cease to be any longer an agent of mischief. These works are now going on with great rapidi-

ty and in the most thorough and profuse manner, and it will take about five years to complete them. The works on the southern side of the city, of which we have seen no particulars, are said to be yet more extraordinary for the difficulties to be overcome and the engineering genius applied to them. In about five years, then, Father Thames may reassume the argent in his now blurred and defaced shield, and take again his Silver style and title. The expense of this splendid public work will be about £4,000,000, or one half the annual addit on to the estimates for the army and navy, in consequence of the panic, scarcely disguised in Eagland, occasioned by the uncertain plans of the French Emperor. If mankind could but agree to let one another alone, and spend their money in making themselves happy instead of cutting their neighbors' throats, or getting ready to do it, what s different face the world might be made to wear! There is one question, however, which is an open one at present, and that is whether this immense quantity of fecal matter cannot be put to some better use than to bother the fishes, and perhaps interfere yet more with the Whitebait dinners, by ausing a mortality among that Lilliputien race? Experiments, with a view to its use as manure, are to be instituted, during the course of the execution of this gigantic work, with an eye to elucidating this matter.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE.

We copied into yesterday's TRIBUNE from The N. Y. Herald a second letter on the subject of the new slave-trade, from the same "careful correspos-"dent" who stated last month, on the authority of a United States Senator, that sixty or seventy cargoes of Africans had been landed on the coast of the United States and smuggled into the interior since 1848, and that twelve more were expected within three months. The only new fact alleged in this second communication in proof of the complete success of the traffic is, that there are noward of twenty depots where the "savages" are kept for sale, at three of which-in Charleston, Memphis, and Columbus-the writer's informant, on whom be fully relies, had seen about nine hundred imported blacks. The assertions of the previous letter are reiterated, and the same Senator, upon whose authority they were made, calls attention to the ominous silence of Southern journals, whether favoting or opposed to the traffic, respecting them. which is certainly in striking contrast with the angry and not altogether disinterested denials of such prints as The Journal of Commerce and The Albany Argus. This letter-writer also adverts to the remissess of the United States officials on shore, who do no more good in checking the traffic, which is carried on under their very eyes, than do the United States vessels on the sea. If a "rumor" reach their ears at all, it is long after the committed fact, and they leisurely follow it up only to find that the slave vessel has been beached, or burned-as was one, of whose successful cruise we have advices this morning from Washingtonthat her crew have been scattered, and her cargo seld inland, in the bulk or in packages. Then they return to their posts and take another nap, which is presently interrupted by another "rumor," and another fruitless journey.

The same correspondent asserts that the greater part of the vessels engaged in the slave traffic are not only built at the North-where, indeed, all American vessels are built-but "are fitted out there, with a full knowledge of the use to waich they are destined, and with an eye to a share ia the profits of their nefarious expeditions." And be goes on to express his belief, founded upon hints thrown out at Washington, that there are "actuslly two vessels being prepared at this moment for a slave trip from the port of New-York, and "that a considerable number of such vessels are being made ready for sea in the New-England States." The very day after the appearance of this letter, comes a report from Boston that a Spanish firm, whose headquarters are in this city, is fitting out two vessels in Salem .- whence, it is said. more than one has sailed within a few months-to be